

## LIN

To LINGER. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use.

I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only lingers and lingers it out, but the disease is incurable. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. i.*

She lingers my desires. *Shakep.*

Let your brief plagues be mercy, And linger not our sure destructions on. *Shakep.*

LINGERER. *n. f.* [from *linger*.] One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY. *adj.* [from *lingering*.] With delay; tediously.

Of poisons, some kill more gently and lingeringly, others more violently and speedily, yet both kill. *Hale.*

LINGET. *n. f.* [from *linguet*; *lingot*, French.] A small mass of metal.

Other matter hath been used for money, as among the Lacedemonians, iron lingers quenched with vinegar, that they may serve to no other use. *Camden.*

LINGO. *n. f.* [Portuguese.] Language; tongue; speech. A low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn somewhat of your lingo, before I cross the seas. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

LINGUACIOUS. *ad.* [linguax, Latin.] Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

LINGUADENTAL. *adj.* [lingua and dens, Latin.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

The linguadental *f*, *v*, as also the linguadental *th*, *dh*, he will soon learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LINGUIST. *n. f.* [from *lingua*.] A man skilful in languages.

Though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradesman competently wise in his mother dialect only. *Milton on Education.*

Our linguist received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education. *Addison's Spectator.*

LINGWORT. *n. f.* An herb.

LINIMENT. *n. f.* [liniment, French; linimentum, Lat.] Ointment; balsam; unguent.

The nostrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anointed every morning with this liniment or balsam. *Harvey.*

The wife author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily pap or liniment, fit for the inunction of the feathers. *Ray on Creation.*

LINING. *n. f.* [from *line*.]

1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment.

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud Turn forth her silver lining on the night. *Milton.*

The folds in the grille of the nose is covered with a lining, which differs from the facing of the tongue. *Grew's Cosmol.*

The gown with stiff embroidery shining, Looks charming with a lighter lining. *Prior.*

2. That which is within.

The lining of his coffers shall make coats To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shakep.*

LINK. *n. f.* [Gelencke, German.]

1. A single ring of a chain.

The Roman state, whose course will yet go on The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs Of more strong links asunder, than can ever Appear in your impediment. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermost link of all the series of subordinate causes, is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies an useful truth. *Hale.*

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependance; you cannot draw one link without attracting others. *Glanville.*

While she does her upward flight sustain, Touching each link of the continued chain, At length she is oblig'd and forc'd to see A first, a source, a life, a deity. *Prior.*

2. Any thing doubled and closed together.

Make a link of horse hair very strong, and fasten it to the end of the stick that springs. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

Nor airless dungeons, nor strong links of iron, Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakep.*

The link of nature draw me; flesh of flesh, Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

Fire, flood and earth, and air, by this were bound, And love, the common link, the new creation crown'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a proposition joined to a foregoing and following proposition.

The thread and train of consequences in intellectual ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers links, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by some attributed to brutes. *Judge Hale.*

5. A series: this sense is improper. *Addison* has used link for chain.

## LIN

Though I have here only chosen this single link of martyrs, I might find out others among those names which are still extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a successive tradition. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

6. [From *λίνος*.] A torch made of pitch and hards.

O, thou art an everlasting bonfire light; thou hast saved me a thousand marks in links and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous link of lies. *Hewel.*

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink, Goodly and great he fails behind his link. *Dryden.*

One that bore a link

On a sudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel, Like Linstock, to the horse's touch-hole. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

7. Perhaps in the following passage it may mean lamp-black.

There was no link to colour Peter's hat; And Walter's dagger was not come from theathing. *Shak.*

To LINK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.

Descending tread us down Thus drooping; or with linked thunderbolts Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Against eating cares, Lap me in soft Lydian airs; Married to immortal verse, Such as the meeting soul may pierce

In notes, with many a winding thought Of linked sweetness long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.

They're to link'd in friendship, That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter. *Shakep. Henry VI. p. iii.*

3. To join.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak, Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke. *Pope's Hor.*

So from the first eternal order ran, And creature link'd to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

4. To join by confederacy or contract.

They make an offer of themselves to the service of that enemy, with whose servants they link themselves in to near a bond. *Hosker, b. ii.*

Be advised for the best, Ere thou thy daughter link in holy band Of wedlock, to that new unknown guest. *Fairy Queen.*

Blood in princes link'd not in such sort, As that it is of any pow'r to tye. *Daniel's Civil War.*

5. To connect.

New hope to spring Out of despair; joys, but with fear yet link'd. *Milton.*

God has link'd our hopes and our duty together. *Dec. of Pl.*

So gracious hath God been to us, as to link together our duty and our interest, and to make those very things the instances of our obedience, which are the natural means and causes of our happiness. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences.

These things are linked, and, as it were, chained one to another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good; and the good which we do is as seed sown, with reference unto a future harvest. *Hooker, b. i.*

Tell me, which part it does necessitate? Ill chuse the other; there I'll link th' effect;

A chain, which fools to catch themselves project! *Dryd.*

By which chain of ideas thus visibly linked together in train, i. e. each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and self-determination appear to be connected. *Lack.*

LINKBOY. *n. f.* [link and boy.] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous disjunctions of light, to prevent the officiousness of the linkboy. *Mare's Divine Dialogues.*

Though thou art tempted by the linkman's call, Yet trust him not along the lonely wall. *Gay.*

In the black form of cinder wench the came. *Gay's Trivia.*

O may no linkboy interrupt their love. *Gay's Trivia.*

LINNET. *n. f.* [linet, French.] A small singing bird.

The swallows make use of celandine, the linnet of euphrasia, for the repairing of their light. *Mare's Antidote.*

Is it for thee the linnet pours his throat? *Pope.*

LINSEED. *n. f.* [semen lini, Latin.] The seed of flax, which is much used in medicine.

The joints may be closed with a cement of lime, linseed oil, and cotton. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LINSEYWOOLSEY. *adj.* [linen and wool.] Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

A lawless linseywoolsey brother, Half of one order, half another. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, linseywoolsey brothers, Grave mummies! sleeveless some, and thirtlefs others. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*

Grave mummies! sleeveless some, and thirtlefs others. *Linstock.*

## LIP

LINSTOCK. *n. f.* [lunte or lente, Teutonic, lini and stock.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.

The nimble gunner With linstock now the devilish cannon touches, And down goes all before him. *Shakep. Henry V.*

The distance judg'd for shot of every size, The linstocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

LINT. *n. f.* [linter, Latin; lin, Welsh and Erse.]

1. The soft substance commonly called flax.

Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores. I dressed them up with unguentum basilici cuni vitello ovi, upon pledges of lint. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

LINTEL. *n. f.* [linter, French.] That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head.

Take a bunch of hylop, and dip it in the blood that is in the bafon, and strike the lintel and the two side posts. *Exod.*

When you lay any timber on brick work, as lintels over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preserver of timber. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Silver the lintels deep projecting o'er, And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope's Ody.*

LION. *n. f.* [lion, French; leo, Latin.] The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts.

King Richard's surname was Cor-de-Lion, for his lion-like courage. *Camden's Remains.*

Dismay'd not this Our captains Macbeth and Banquo? — Yes, As sparrows, eagles, or the hare, the lion. *Shakep.*

Be lion mettle; proud, and take no care Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are; Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

The sphinx, a famous monster in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Each with their kind, lion with lions; So fitly them in pairs thou hast combin'd. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

The lion for the honours of his kin, The squeezing crab, and stinging scorpion shine For aiding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave The threaten'd stars. *Creech's Manilius.*

See lion hearted Richard, Piously valiant, like a torrent swell'd With wintry tempests, that didstains all mounds, Breaking away impetuous, and involves Within its sweep trees, houses, men, he press'd, Amidst the thickest battle. *Philips.*

LIONESS. *n. f.* [feminine of lion.] A she lion.

Under which bush's shade, a lioness Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch When that the sleeping man should stir. *Shakep.*

The furious lioness, The greedy lioness the wolf pursues, The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browse. *Dryden.*

If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very severe manner, punish the adulteries of the lioness. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LIONLEAF. *n. f.* [lionpetalon, Latin.]

It hath a thick tuberose perennial root; the flower is naked, and consists of five or six petals, which expand in form of a rose, garnished with five stamina; in the middle of the flower arises the pointal, which afterward becomes a bladder, containing many spherical seeds. *Miller.*

LION'S-MOUTH. } *n. f.* [from lion.] The name of an herb.

LION'S-PAW. } *n. f.* [from lion.] The name of an herb.

LION'S-TAIL. } *n. f.* [from lion.] The name of an herb.

LIP. *n. f.* [lippe, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth, which are of so much use in speaking, that they are used for all the organs of speech.

Those happiest smiles That play'd on her ripe lips, seem'd not to know What guests were in her eyes. *Shakep. King Lear.*

No falsehood shall defile my lips with lies, Or with a veil of truth disguise. *Sandys's Paraph. on Job.*

Her lips blush deeper sweets. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. The edge of any thing.

In many places is a ridge of mountains some distance from the sea, and a plain from their roots to the shore; which plain was formerly covered by the sea, which bounded against those hills as its first ramparts, or as the ledges or lips of its vessel. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

In wounds, the lips sink and are flaccid; a gleet followeth, and the flesh within withers. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

3. To make a lip; to hang the lip in fullness and contempt. A letter for me! It gives me an estate of seven years health; in which time I will make a lip at the physician. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

To LIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss. Obsolete.

Have lip, and trembled kissing. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*

## LIQ

Oh! 'tis the fiend's arch mock, To lip a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shakep.*

LIPLABOUR. *n. f.* [lip and labour.] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

Fasting, when prayer is not directed to its own purposes, is but liplabour. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

LIPOTHYMOUS. *adj.* [λαίπω and θυμός.] Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be surpris'd with a lipothymous anguor, and great oppression about the stomach and hypochonders, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey on the Plague.*

LIPOTHYMY. *n. f.* [λαίπθυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit.

The senators falling into a lipothymy, or deep swooning, made up this pageantry of death with a representing of it unto life. *Taylor's worthy Communicant.*

In lipothymys or swoonings, he used the frication of this finger with saffron and gold. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

LIPPED. *adj.* [from lip.] Having lips.

LIPPITUDE. *n. f.* [lippitude, Fr. lippitudo, Latin.] Blearedness of eyes.

Diseases that are infectious are, such as are in the spirits and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such are pellilences and lippitudes. *Bac.*

LIPWISDOM. *n. f.* [lip and wisdom.] Wisdom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but lipwisdom, which wants experience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney, b. i.*

LIQUABLE. *adj.* [from liquo, Latin.] Such as may be melted.

LIQUATION. *n. f.* [from liquo, Latin.]

1. The art of melting.

2. Capacity to be melted.

The common opinion hath been, that crystal is nothing but ice and snow concentered, and by duration of time, congealed beyond liquation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

To LIQUATE. *v. n.* [liquo, Latin.] To melt; to liquify.

If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to liquate. *Woodward on Fossils.*

LIQUEFACTION. *n. f.* [liquefactio, Lat. liquefaction, French.]

The act of melting; the state of being melted.

Heat dissolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their spirits, as in divers liquefactions; and so doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The burning of the earth will be a true liquefaction or dissolution of it, as to the exterior region. *Burnet.*

LIQUEFIABLE. *adj.* [from liquefy.] Such as may be melted.

There are three causes of fixation, the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jeuneness or extreme comminution of spirits; the two first may be joined with a nature liquefiable, the last not. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 799.*

To LIQUEFY. *v. a.* [liquefier, French; liquefacio, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve.

That degree of heat which is in lime and ashes, being a smothering heat, is the most proper, for it doth neither liquefy nor rarely; and that is true maturation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To LIQUEFY. *v. n.* To grow limpid.

The blood of St. Januarius liquefied at the approach of the saint's head. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

LIQUESCENCY. *n. f.* [liquefcentia, Latin.] Aptness to melt.

LIQUESCENT. *n. f.* [liquefcent, Latin.] Melting.

LIQUID. *adj.* [liquide, French; liquidus, Latin.]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid.

Gently rolls the liquid glais. *Daniel.*

2. Soft; clear.

Her breast, the sugar'd nest Of her delicious soul, that there does lie, Bathing in streams of liquid melody. *Crashaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness.

The many liquid consonants give a pleasing found to the words, though they are all of one syllable. *Dryden's En.*

Let Carolina smooth the tuneful lay, Lull with Amelia's liquid name the nine, And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope's Horace.*

4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law.

If a creditor should appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpse, his appeal ought not to be received, since the business of burial requires a quick dispatch, though the debt be entirely liquid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LIQUID. *n. f.* Liquid substance; liquor.

Be it thy choice, when Summer heats annoy, To fit beneath her leafy canopy, Quaffing rich liquids. *Philips.*

To LIQUIDATE. *v. a.* [from liquid.] To clear away; to lessen debts.

LIQUIDITY. *n. f.* [from liquid.] Subtlety.

The spirits, for their liquidity, are more incapable than the fluid medium, which is the conveyer of sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs. *Glanville's Seep.*

LIQUIDNESS. *n. f.* [from liquid.] Quality of being liquid; fluency.

Oil of anniseeds, in a cool place, thickened into the consistence of white butter, which, with the least heat, resumed its former liquidity. *Boyle.*

LIQUOR.